## The Annual Economic-Loss to Illinois From Tuberculosis

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It is evident that our consideration of this topic must be more or less conjectural. From the very nature of this subject, any conclusion reached must be more theoretic than demonstrable. Scientific accuracy of statement is not possible. It, therefore, follows that conclusions reached in this paper are not susceptible of evicatific demonstration, but must rest for their acceptation, but must rest for their acceptation, but must rest for their acceptation. possible. It, therefore, follows that conclusions reached in this paper are tion, but must rest for their acceptance upon the effort that has been made to avoid any extravagant conclu-sions. Every step made in the com-plication which is to follow has been most carefully considered, both from the standpoint of practical, as well as the standpoint of practical, as well as theoretic, data; and is therefore presented in the belief that the totals having been reduced by the disease, reached are in every way conservative, and even much below the actual economic loss sustained to Illinois from family would be represented rather

Through the untiring efforts of state listical experts employed by the state board of health, it is possible to present for the first time, scientifically accurate data as to the total number of cited would be as follows: deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Age 50 on \$250, \$1.330.00; ph \$1.000, \$5.20.00.

Age 50 on \$250, \$1.372.00; ph \$1.000, \$5.20.00.

Age 50 on \$250, \$1.305.00; on \$1.000, \$5.20.00.

These totals are as follows: For 1902. the number of deaths from all forms - In the most hazardous, or more of tuberculosis in Hillions was all the state of deaths from pulmonary to the state of deaths from pulmonary were therculosis in Illinois was 6,895. The tuberculosis in Illinois for 1902 were 6,011. The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Illinois for the year 1903 was 7,026. The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1903 was 6,066. Again, monary tuberculosis in Illinois for the year 1902 was 684. The total numher of deaths from other forms of tuberculosis in Illinois for the year 1903

The mortality from pulmonary tu-berculósis by the month for the year 1902-1903, is as follows:

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun.
619 578 672 633 692 585
642 626 696 641 634 537
July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
544 542 522 522 497 499
553 529 594 584 507 551 Computed from the death certificates as issued for the year 1903, the average duration of illness was 1 year, 5 months, 20 days. The average age of all those thying from pulmonary tuberculosis was 34 years, 10 months, 28

days. It is also of interest to note the

number of deaths which occur at the stated age periods: 50-60 60-70 70-70 80-30 ---506 420 178 20 ---646 287 202 20

THE DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULO-SIS (ALL FORMS). PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MORTALITY DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS. 

Let us now attempt to estimate the average cost of living as a basis for computation of the expense of raising a rhild up to 15 years of age. As to the cost of living, the Daily News Almanac for 1904, on page 348, being a tabulation from the November (1903) cost of food in a family of five percone. This, of course, varies with the relative cost of various supplies of different years, as well as in different sections of the country. It is not far from \$340 per annum. I find the tabulation taken from volume 2, report of the United States commissioner of labor (Carroll D. Wright), page 1986-1992 family of two, with three children, the total expenditures are divided as fol-

Using these proportions with an estinete from the other table, a family of Ave persons would expend:

..\$736 This would give an average of \$147 ar nually for each member of the fam-age and that 20 per cent. are from 3t to 45 years of age. Since such is the our estimate, I figure that it will cost at least two dollars a week to raise a child until it reaches the age of 15 years. Based upon this estimate, it resuld cost \$1,500 to rear a child up to 15 years of age. Assuming that up to 20 years of age no loss is involved, beyond the cost of bringing up those who have died at the rate of \$100 a year for the first 15 years of life, the deaths at those ages represent a loss of about the cost of the cost of bringing up those who have died at the rate of \$100 a year for the first 15 years of life, the deaths at those ages represent a loss of about we do not insist that the paramouni those ages represent a loss of about those ages represent a loss of about We do not insist that the paramouni duty of the state is the care of its sick light and diseased between the ages but we must bear in mind that to take of 20 and 60, about 200,000, the imcare of those suffering from tuberculosis prired condition represents a loss of is of itself an economic as well as phil estraing and saving capacity averaging anthropic measure. The state generalized for the current year, the total loss ously and faithfully cares for the deal, dumb, those of feeble mind an economic as a for those dying between the ages of and others unfortunately diseased, but 20 and 60 the loss of future savings at present goes no further than the care may be estimated as equivalent to a of these. At present no provision is present value of \$1,000 for each per-made for the care of the tuberculcus, scn, those deaths, 5,139, represent a whose allments are an everyday eleloss of \$5,139,000. Assuming that in those ment of danger to the health of the peoabove the ages of 60, or not classified, ple of the whole commonwealth. As a ro pecuniary loss is involved beyond the extra expense of caring for them each year, the state at once loses the in rickness, estimated at about \$50 per valuable products and activities of thou-annum, about 4,500 cases living, we sands of lives. With these lives the state has a direct money interest. the different assumptions are not extravagant, and it does not appear pos-sible for them to be so, they indicate a with consumption; that it is infectious total annual waste by reason of tuber-

tal annual waste by reason of tuber-nious of \$36,551,000.

With the recent annual death rate as in schools, tenements, penitentiaries, in lilinois from tuberculosis of 7,026 etc. This being the case, it would seem deaths, they would probably represent that it is a part of the state's business a total of over 300,000 living sufferers to give freely of its money to the poor, from the disease at the present time.

This may seem at first sight a liberal estimate, but in determining these there should be considered the fact referred to in a later portion of this paper, that 60 per cent. of the living have the best of care and can be removed people are or have been infected with consumption; that the period intended to be covered by this hypothesis is the Somersulting the Chasm. original infection, or from the first evi-dences of predisposition: whereas, the everage duration of the disease, as gineer says he will make a motor car shown in the statistics of those who track, at the ead of which it will mount have died, probably covers, in most cases, only the period of the final and fatal attack; also, in view of the proportion of deaths, this seems a reason-tion of deaths, this seems a reason-tion of the track. time is on the basis of only six per cent of the entire population of the state of 5,000,000 people. Counting all house emciency is in any degree. Impaired by the infection of this disease, and even allowing for the most concervative reduction of this estimate, the implives in the state at the present

illows of \$36,551,000

enormous figure.

From some recent estimates, I assume that filed employed in ordinary occupations involving no unusual strain or hazard, tending to shorten their lives, begin effective service at the age of 20, and retire at about 60 or 70, say, on an average, 65, compatitive established at about 45 leting an effective service at about 45

Assuming that such a man is earning 500 a year, on which one-half is necessary personal expenses, the balance \$250 per annum, according to his family; in case of his death, his family

accrues to the family, would represent a loss:

In case of death at age of 20 of \$19.800.00.
In case of death at age of 30 of \$17.510.00.
In case of death at age of 40 of \$14.80.00.
In case of death at age of 50 of \$10.140.00.
Possibly it would be more accurate to Through the untiring efforts of sta-

> arduous occupations where the strain the mushroom growth is the work of a government which is is great and the term of service thereby materially shortened, there is less determined to build itself a metropolis difference against the disease; there complete in every detail. "Another might be cases in which there is little power," he wrote, "would have been content to build its railway and begin o choose between the effects of the occupation and the disease.

In some cases the community brings up the child, in others the family or both contribute. Yet the investment is not selfish, for those contributing rarely receive the direct return; the child is trained for general usefulness from which the community or others than the contributors receive benefits, so the loss is properly that of the community,

Any data based on general statistics should be modified as suggested above by considering the effect of the disease in shortening the period of efficiency Damage in case of death or disability caused by accident may be fairly measured by the immediate loss of income for the average term of efficiency. Tuberculosis shortens such terms but does not in all cases produce immediate disa-

Thus assuming that from the time of incurring the disease, the term of effi-ciency is shortened one-half, the average loss might be ascertained by some such method as suggested above; but this is apportionable among all who incur the disease rather than among those only who die; it measures the loss of efficiency in entire group.

It is a grewsome task to attempt to educe down to a cold calculating basis of dollars alone the value of a human life. Nor can we estimate economically only in the most general way, the value building operations in 1900 when seteral Chinese villages standing on the to the state of any or all lives lost from site were demolished. Then the town tuberculosis. The possibilities for good or evil of any life can never be estimated gradually begail to take shape. The until that life has closed its career This, however, we do know, that life is the final product of years of preparation and growth. Being the last it is the most sacred; that which is the most sacred should receive the greatest protection.

It is absurd to suppose that we can ulletin of labor, shows the average through legislation, or any other active governmental process, stamp out the existence of tubercle bacilli in our state They have existed from time immemorial and doubtless will continue to do so, but the danger that lurks in the dried tubercle bacilil to the public health is at once so potent and fruitful a source of spreading the ravages of this disease that it becomes an economic necessity for our state, as far as possible, to prevent the further contamination of public health from dried tubercle bacilli.

Somernulting the Chasm.

tion of the track

DOCK AT DALMY UNDER CONSTRUCT The victims of tuberculosis are most ly of the active working age. Their deaths coming at the time of the period of their greatest usefulness to the state rovernot's house, churches and wellbuilt houses sprang up; roads were laid represents the largest amount of economic loss. These deaths are injuring 100,000 inhabitants. The town is 61society in a most vital way. Men and vided into three distinct sectionswomen are taken from us at the zenith the administrative town, the commercial your all fear of blowing away. and European town and the Chinese town. In the first of these, which borof their greatest powers for usefulness and activity. It is estimated that 35 town. In the first of these, which borper cent. of the people who die from ders on the sea, is the governor's house tuberculosis are from 15 to 34 years of and the residences of the railway officials, the Russo-Chinese bank and other ommercial city is Nicholas place, a circle from which the main thoroughfares THE CAT FROZE TO DEATH Rival Baltimore Safe Salesmen Tell How Heat Resistance Is Since the Baltimore fire safe salesme

have been doing a rushing business in that city. It is related that two safe salesmen representing rival firms called simultaneously on a business man. The "To demonstrate the quality of ou safes it is our custom to put a cat in-side, to lock it, to build a great fire around it and to leave it in the flames for 24 hours. At the end of the 24 hours we open the safe and the cat leaps ou

"Wonderful," said the merchant. The second salesman spoke up: dition do you suppose the cat was in?" We know that 60 per cent. of the liv-

"Dead?" said the merchant. "Yes, dead," said the salesman. "But do you know how it died?" How?" "It froze to death."

The comestic jar grew more jarring.
"It isn't so, John Henry, and you know
it!" shrilly exclaimed Mrs. Vick-Sen. Promptly availing himself of the unexpected permission, John Henry proeded to say what he pleased, for the first time in the history of the family, ness to be do to the overwhelming surprise of his good dame, who found herself unable to interrupt him for fully five minutes .-

Billville Literary Item. "The major's wife has made him the hero of her new story-and that's burn, giving off a sweet, fresh odor as where she gets even with him."

"Yes; beats him haif to death in the first chapter; has him shot in 16 places in the third, and lynches him in the last!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Good Excuse. Patience-What reason had trice-Why, he had money. That is not a reason; that is an escuse."-Yonkers Statesman.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. leffection of Itemised Information

Be of Great Importance

to the Japanese.

'boom" town without any feason

GENERAL VIEW OF DALNY

boom," but different in the respect that

the harbor tentatively, and let trade do

the rest. Not so Russia. Dainy is to

spring into the world full-grown and

armed at every point, Minerva-like, from the brains of the Russian Jove.

The harbor which has to be constructed

at enormous expense, by filling and

fredging the bay by the square mile,

with moles and breakwaters and dry docks, is to be capable of accommodat-

ing the largest ships affoat alongside its

whatves, and will eventually take ifi all the shipping which could be got to-gether at any time in the east. The sea

front and warehouses are to stand on ground which was in 1901 under the

water at low tide. The administrative

portion of the town is already in exist-

ence. When we examined the plan of

the harbor two years ago it seemed al-

most chimerical, so immense was the

work mapped out for the contractors.

To-day the plan is realized, and only the

shipping is wanted. Dalny is, after all.

the best, if not the only, place which

could have been selected. Apart from

the Trans-Siberian rallway, Dalny has

great importance as the future port of

Manchuria. Dainy has a great fittufe before it." The predictions of Mr. Whigham made in 1901 have been amply

fulfilled, and Dalny is in many respects

a model town. The Russians began their

BUSSIA'S OFFICIAL COMMERCIAL la mixing pepper or any powdered substance with a liquid, mix in as small a portion of the liquid as possible, and, when well mixed, addathe rest of the CENTER IN MANCHURIA. Boom Town Built Entirely by the

a midake to put it directly on the fire. Put it under the side or back lids, where the fire does not come in contact with it; and it will dry out. It is best to put the garbage in the stove at night, and by morning it is dried to a tinder and Dailty, which has failen into the lands of the Japanese; is a new port or Victoria bay, an inici of Tallen bay, will blaze up and burn when the fire gets hotter, leaving no bdor whatever, is picturesquely situated; and is suf-rounded on three sides by hills. Mr. H. J. Whigham, in his book, "Manchurla Never allow any scraps of food to be put in the scuttle.

A floor should never be swept in a room where there is a contagious patient. It should be washed with a cloth and dipped in borax water, so that no dust annoys the patient and no assortment of germs are flung up in the air, to drift out of the window into the hall en route to fresh victims.

Almonds chopped fine and browned in sugar make a delicious ice cream. There

re also good almond puddings, Bavarian creams and cakes of every variety. Blanched almonds, cut in stripe, if mixed with the batter of chocolate loaf cake, add richness and delicacy. The Germans also tise them a great deal in their famous coffee cake and other fancy breads. Women who have aped the sterner sex

the heavy-soled shoes which were more or less popular for a time, says the Shoe The natural successor to the "manish" shoe is the distinctive feminine pattern in a fine turn of a fine welted shoe. The single-sole Oxford only reminder of the clumsy-looking heavy shoe-never seriously intended for women.

Very thin curtains, or those whose day of service is very nearly over, will stand vents them from being whipped to pieces by the wind in drying, Sea bathing is a curative agent in al-

most all diseases of the skin. Pilyriasis or the "itch of the aged," chronic, stubbon cases of eczema and "ring-worms" yield to the healing effects of salt water. A few drops of coal bil on your dusting bloth will brighten your furniture, as well as prevent dust from flying from the cloth. One tablespoonful added to each boilerful of water will lessen labor, as well as whiten your clothes when washing. A few drops added to your boiled starch will make ironing easier.

OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMING Some Suggestions Regarding Its Arrangement for the Home Milliner.

The ostrich feather does not wane in popularity. On the contrary, there are more ostrich feathers worn this season than ever before and they are arranged with more variety of effect. One can do more with feathers than in previous seasons; for they are beavier and they are more pliable. Feathers that were once brittle and stiff are now charmingly pliable and well adapted to the purposes of trimming, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

A nest of feathers is one of the new ways of using ostrich tips. Let the hat be any shape, but preferably one of those shapes with a wide brim that turns up sharply at one side, the taller the bet-

Take the feathers which must be five length. One, however, is longer than the rest, but the remainder are all of a length. Fasten the feathers together. Pull them out in the form of a feather nest. And when spread out well sew them to the crown of the hat. Now pull blow away.

The great trouble for an amateur in arranging offrich feathers upon a hat is for by a certain and more complete im- longer." The salt is fed with the grain that they are not fastened properly to the hat. The home milliner will take a fertilizer and its use as a fertilizer a stitch here and there and call the hat will bring ultimate loss .- Press Bulletrimmed. But the milliner sews the tin of the Ohlo Agricultural Experiout, and soon there was a town fit for feathers fast to the hat, cunningly ar- ment Station. ranging the stitches so that they do not show, yet securing the feathers be-

And there is another trimming. It is called the twin feather trimming. It is one of the novelties of the summer. For this is needed a ready-to-wear hat or a hat of fancy straw, which needs no other public buildings. In the center of the trimming than a feather. This hat, which should be jauntily shaped, is large and the brim curis upward in a sweeping manner, while one side rises splendidly in a great curve.

Now, to trim the hat, take two feathers of exactly the same length, which should be about half a yard long, and sew them to the hat, in precisely the same spot. Then take and drape the feathers in such a manner that one fails down the back of the hat upon the cofffure and the other is pulled down at the side so as to touch the ear and the neck.

The popularity of the uncurled feather is a boon to the summer woman who has hitherto had trouble in keeping herself curled. No matter how straight the feather may be this season it will not be out of style, for Dame Fashion is wearing hers uncurled as well as curled.

Beat separately the whites of six eggs. Mix with the yolks any flavor you "We once put a cat in a safe of ours desire and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and kept it surrounded with fire for a Add the whites to the yolks, and beat well. Mix in four or five tablespoo of milk, with a little salt. Cook like an ordinary omelet. Turn over in the dish, sprinkle with powdered sugar, pass the

> Vinegar in Baked Beans. A small quantity of ordinary cider vinegar (in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quart) added to Boston baked beans before putting them in the oven, will be found to give an improved flavor. Moist brown sugar may be substituted for molasses with very good results, the degree of sweetness to be decided by taste.-Chicago

To determine whether one has purchased butter or oleomargarine, put a little in a small tin and set over a burner. If it is butter, it will bubble up and

it burns, while oleomargarine will simply boll.—Chicago Post. New Embroidery The daintiest of new night robes are of naineook or linen batiste, decorated with hand embroidered Louis XV. knots and sprays of flowers. The gowns are made with full bishop's sleeves, which terminate at the wrist FARMER AND PLANTER LIME NOT A FERTILIZER.

It in, Höweref; indingenanbie to Plant Growth, But Must Be Used Judiciously.

plant growth, yet it is required in com-paratively small amounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime while all spile execut the clear pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sand contain much more lime than phosphoric acid, and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time is contact with the soil is siways hardibut only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could not be detected under ordinary conditions, be detected under ordinary conditions would supply twice the amount of lime meeded by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops that contains as much lime as

poses than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid, clover will not thrive upon it and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary, a point thoroughly dem-onstrated at the Ohio experiment sta-tion, where a luxuriant crop of clover has been grown on limed land, while the clover on unlimed land along side was a complete failure.

Lime performs still another import-ant function in liberature plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as her manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonfa from the manure and that it is escaping the to the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place, if the ordeal of washing much better if care a crop be growing upon the soil it may cheesecloth first. This relieves them of and a larger crop is made at the exmuch of the strain of wringing and pre- pense of the soil stores of plant food and if these are not maintained by manuring or fertilising the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can versicolor or "blotches," pruritus senilis act has been drawn out and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for many years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say "lime enriches the father bilt impoverishes the sen," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the use of lime in leasing land.
Some 8f those who have time to sell

in Ohio are advertising it as a fertiliz-er, claiming that it is "better and cheaper than phosphate." But the Ohio experiment station would earnestly warn all farmers against using lime as a substitute for manure or fertilizers. When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing, lime may be used to perform a most important service but its use as a substitute for manure of fertilizer means fuin to the soil.

Where clover is failing to grow the use of lime is indicated. For this pur- have been high. A British authority pose the common quicklime is all that points out that this does not look as is required. A very convenient form of lime is made in some parts of the state | ing with perious competition from any by grinding quick-lime into a course source whatever. He then goes on to meal. This can be applied with the state that the meat-making belt is fertilizer drill of the manure spreader, identical with the corn-growing belt, using about 1,000 pounds per acre. It and concludes that the only possible costs \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton at the competitor the United States can kilns. It must not be expected that is Argentine, where, he says, both corn lime alone will bring prosperity to the and beef can be matured more cheaply clover crop. In the Ohio station's ex- than in America. As Argentina has periments, lime produces very little effect on clover on unfertilized land.

Manuel or feet on clover on unfertilized land. article, the feeding of corn-fat beef may yet be a leading industry in the before lime will produce any lasting South American republic.-Farmers

benefits. Farmers should not be misled by the claim that certain methods of preparing lime will prevent its injurious effect. If those methods do what is them out over the brim, tacking them | claimed for them they will prolong here and there, so that they will not and increase that offect and the apparent increase of crop which follows the more milk, the milk has a much betapplication of such limes will be paid poverishment of the soil. Lime is not

> THE TURKEY ON THE FARM. is one of the little things that are apt to be neglected, and a handful once a Business is All Right if Your week is a too common practice.—Rural Reighbor Isn't Doing It or New Yorker. Has a Nice Garden.

The turkey demands a wider range than any other domestic fowl. It is too nearly related to the wild bird to enfed on slops, they should have access dure confinement, and when this is atto all the pure water they want. tempted it pines and fails to thrive. It delights in fresh air, and plenty of it, uses in house cleaning is a good and hence a roost on the fence or in an old merciful horse cleaner. But do not use tree is much preferred, winter and hers. summer, to the most approved poultry apples, suited to all seasons and tastes,

Those living on small farms had best confine their energies to other branches of the poultry department, no matter how alluring the turkey business may seem. In the end it will prove a disappointment; worse, the owners of neighboring gardens will be your enemies, for a turkey will go through a patch of cabbage in short order if opportunity is offered. Again, if your neighbors are engaged

in turkey raising, think twice before the sweet blossoms are the honey bee you enter the list, even though there be good range. Flocks will get together, and then trouble ensues. If all parties are honest, home-made leg bands will serve to identify the members of each flock. Stout cloth, as bedticking or denim, will serve the purpose. But if one of the parties is so inclined the leg bands may be removed-and then young safeguard comes up as testimony gainst you. The one who insists on salamander over and serve.—Woman's Home Companion. having his number, no matter how many may have been taken by nawk or weasel, is going to get the best of the deal. Under such conditions it is wise not to attempt turkey raising, for it is neither profitable nor pleasant to feel, when you should be giving thanks that all very well for a family affair, but you have been working all summer to not for business. Quantity calls for the serve others.

While the little turkeys are m tender than chicks, after they are half 55 per cent. of the wealth of this coun grown about the only care needed is try, but such has been the advance of liberal feeding night and morning. This latter is more as an incentive to them to come home to roost than to supply any inner necessity. Usually the fields abound in grasshoppers and other insects, and on them alone the turkeys give them useful employment the year will thrive and grow fat. In fact, as round and they are all the better for it destroyers of grashappers, there are I find on close deservation that the seasons when a flock of turkeys will horses we work through the winter are seasons when a flock of turkeys will horses we work through the winter are well pay their way. A story was going the horses than can saind the rough nds of the press a few years ago usage of summer the best to the effect that a western farmer was making money by renting his flock of age has been done by a storm in one thousand turkeys to farmers to destroy the grasshoppers, the birds being divided into lots of one hundred ens of barns destroyed. Near Mt. Pulsesch with it—the owner of a flock of turkeys has the best means for keeping insects at bay—Cor. Farm Poultry.

PEEDING HOGS FOR PROFIT. The Youngstore Must Be Started Growing and Kept Growing By Judicious Feedings

In raising hogs for profit on must in the first place feed the sows before farrowing time with a view to the raising of good, thrifty, strong, healthy lit-ters. That done, he has scored a very mportant point, for'if we start with a lot of little puny weaklings, we are handicapped so the beginning. As soon as the pigs manifest a disposition to est, give them a convenient place, out of reach of the sows, furnished with shallow troughs, in which place feed consisting of bran, shorts and soaked corn, but not soured. Place a proper amount of salt in each ration. Also with some sait sprinkled thereon, for them to root in Now we have the youngsters started

and must keep increasing the feed as they grow older and larger. Supplement all this with a good clover field, and if you have no clover, sow oats or rape and pastiffs it before it gets too large. Have two or three lots and have something growing for the pigs all the time. Do not let them get stunted from birth till day of sale. Plant quite early some sweet corn. by the time the pigs get old enough to them. Feed it while in the roasting ear stage. By the time the sweet corn is fed out, the field corn will do to feed In this way one can keep the pigs thrifty and in good growing condition from farrowing time till day of sale. The latter should be from seven to eight months, and weight should be from 200 to 230 pounds. The most clear profit can be obtained at that age, besides there is a lively demand for that class of pork.-Farmers' Gulde.

continuously, feeding for fat will mere-

Our Ment Exports.

During the past ten months the

United States has sold to foreign coun-

tries meats to the value of \$175,000,000

Feeding Salt to the Cows.

One of the most successful dairymer

we know about feeds his cows four

ounces of salt per cow per day, and

says that it pays. "The cows give

ter flavor, and will keep considerably

ration. Since hearing this man we

have fed our cows more salt. Alto-

gether we have not got up to the quar

ter-pound notch, yet we still believe

that a good many cows do not get a

much salt as they really need. Salting

HERE AND THERE.

-No matter how liberally pigs are

-The stiff scrubbing brush the wife

-At least a dozen varieties of choice

-Flour exports from the United

should be grown for family use by ev-

States in 1903 were larger than in any

preceding year in the history of our commerce, and aggregated practically

-There is a place on every farm fo

the bee, whether she gets it in a nice

good hive or in a soap box, or in a gum made from a hollow tree. Where

-The old hen is unprofitable. Do not

keep laying stock much over the sec-

ond year. This item will be disputed

by people who believe they know some-

thing about the business, whereas they

only think they know.

--Stay with the hog and he will stay

with you. The packers have made a

hard fight to force the price down, but

hogs are a safe market for corn. It is

generally agreed that a bushel of corn

will make ten pounds of pork.

--Feople who desire to obtain decen-

ery considerable land owner.

20.000.000 barrels.

Disappointment.

The young man with the swell suit, slander cane, and jaunty air, was conscious of being observed.

Out of the corner of his eye he saw that the people on the other side of the street were looking at him as he sauntered along.

A sign on a letter box, "Fresh Paint," attracted his attention.

He sjopped and looked at it.

But he did not touch it.

He turned, instead, and looked at the people on the other side of the street through his monocle.

Then he resumed his sauntering.

Some men are too contrary to live,—Chicago Tribune. Sheep are fed for a double purpose— wool and mutton. Don't make the mis-take of feeding for mutton and starv-ing for wool, because when feeding for

he one you, are also feeding for the other, and if you imagine that feed-ing may be curtailed or neglected when mly wool is wanted, you make a se-Some men are too contrary Chicago Tribune. jous mistake, says Farmers' Call. Good wool requires uniform feeding, for a short period of deprivation causes a weak streak all through the fleece,

A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot aching feet and makes new or tight shees easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. nd buyers are always on the lookout for defects that will reduce the prices. Sheep for wool need not be fed like hose fed for fat, but should be kept in a good, thrifty condition throughout

is both wool and mutton, feed for the mutton, and you get the fleece. You may take a thin lamb and fatten him for mutton in a short time, but his fleece will be inferior, whereas, if the lamb has been kept in good condition.

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at prices which, according to statistics. I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

though the American farmer is meet-A New York man proposes to use tame snakes to clear houses of rats and mice. He will probably also clear them of women by this method.—Washington Post. source whatever. He then goes on to

MADE A SLIGHT MISTAKE nment Official Was Bound to Get Right, But Again

Vandariip," said a senatore seretary, according to the Washington Start. "When Y Vandariip was Secretary Oage's private secretary, before he got wel accquainted, he paid little attention to the people he did not know. One day a member of the cabinet called on Secretary Uage and was ignored for some time by Vandarlip, inally going into the private room unannounced. The cabinet officer complained to President McKiniey, and the president mentioned it to Secretary Gage, who thereupon reprimanded Vandarlip.

"The next day, Vanderlip turning over a new leaf, one of the first persons to enter was a distinguished leaking old fellow with a partriarchal beard. Vandarlip received him with great consideration, handed out a chair, which the old fellow took with gravity and some wonderment. Seating himself opposite, Vanderlip asked, with a most engaging smile, 'What can I do for you, sir'"

"Oh, nothing,' replied the visitor. I just came to wind the clocks.'"

Strong Language. Fredericksburg, Ind., June 20.—Rev. Enoch P. Stevens, of this place, uses strong language in speaking of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he gives good reasons for what

Pills, and he gives good reasons for what he says:—
"I can't praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too much," says Mr. Stevens. "They have done me so much good. I was troubled with my Kidneys so much that I had to get up two or three times in the night, and sometimes in the day when starting to the waterhouse the water would come from me before getting there. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills chred me entirely.
"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people, and have never yet heard of a failure. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the things for Kidney Disease and Rheumatism."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Good Kidneys ensure pure blood. Pure blood means good health.

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Johnny Was On.

"If some men would try to be as important as dey thinks dey is," said Uncle Eben, "'stid o' jes' takin' it foh granted, dar'd be a heap mo' business done in dia world."—Washington Star.

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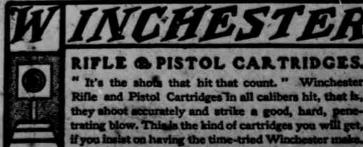


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